AS BARON RENFREW

Features of King Edward's Visit to This City in 1860.

WAS PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S GUEST

Pleasantly Entertained During His Brief Sojourn.

AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB

Edward VII, King of England, visited the United States as Baron Renfrew in 1860. It was the crucial year in the calendar of the American nation which had been wrested from his forbears. The states were in the throes of a presidential election which was to place in the lead of affairs an individuality, Lincoln, which was to prove for the perpetuation of American institutions as potent as another individuality, Cromwell, had proved to be for the perpetuation of English institutions. Baron Renfrew, Prince of Wales, was a young man, turning his twentieth year. when he set foot on a part of his own heritage to the north of us. He opened the Crystal Palace exposition in Montreal; he saw Blondin walk the tight rope across the river below Niagara Falls on stilts, and then, when he began his journey of the states, he started to observe the great re-



Prince of Wales When in America.

public of the west from a point that was of the king were transformed by the tempest of a liberty-loving group of indignant subjects into a gaiaxy of imperishable states. In this he had the advantage of the vast majority of foreigners who preceded and have followed him; who disembark on the Atlantic seaboard and reach the heart of the nation, which is Washington, without having opportunity to realize the tremen having opportunity to realize the tremendous arteries of the body politic which sends the streams of energy to keep that central organ animate and energetic. He saw, ere he reached the capital city, a portion of that ganglia of nerves that reach from the most remote vein and muscle of that living entity. With him were men thoroughly capable of acquainting him with the vast meaning of what he observed.

There was the Duke of Newcastle, who had been secretary for war when the Crimean expedition left England, and who realized the fatuity of over-confidence There was the Earl St. Germains, the liberal statesman whose career as secretary for Ireland had won for him, Englishman though he was, the love of the Irish people by reason of his gentleness and jus-

There were others, too, selected for their ability to lead the future King of England into thoughts of the future as premised by

Under such auspices and in such company Baron Reafrew made his tour of the United States Everywhere he went he was treated with every mark of respect and given every honor that could impress upon his youthful mind that notwithstanding how composite the population of the Union might be, the deep underlying sentiment was that his England was the mother country after all.

A Bright Girl's Picture of Him. One of the best pictures of the prince at

that time which appeared in print was a letter from a young Boston girl which was published in the Boston Transcript. She had seen the prince at Niagara Falls. and wrote as follows:

"On Saturday I saw the prince walking in the most democratic manner. He trudged along in the middle of the road with Sr Eamund Head, the Duke of Newcastle and other gentlemen. He wore light pants, very large, a blue sack coat a tal, white hat and a turn-over collar-and such a whoppingly by feet he has got! He went along in all th and looked straight before him. He is short and looks no more like the pictures in the Boston windows than I do; bu very much like that photograph Lizzie's uncle sent home from London. His equer-ries followed with horses and he went to see the falls, while we waited on the bank till he turned back and we had another eplendid view. He then went under the falls, but soon came out and mounted as quick as a wink, with his cane under his arm. The people cheered, he raised his hat slightly and trotted off. He rides well. After dinner we got an old carriage with holes in the bottom to go and see Blondin



Prince of Wales as a Young Man.

walk across the river on stilts. The prince was to be there, and we took a stand on Suspension bridge, as being the best place to see the performance.

time to get up, first to his feet, then on to one stilt and then on to the other. Crowds were watching him, but were still as could He 'valked across without further ac-



THE PRINCE AND HIS FRIENDS.

Arrival in Washington.

There was, for those days, a tremendous crowd at the Baltimore and Ohio depot when the special train bearing the prince and his companions arrived about 4 o'clock, Wednesday, October 3, 1860. General Lewis Cass, the venerable Secretary of State, and James Buchanan and James Buchanan Henry, nepnews of the President were there to meet him, as were Mayor James G. Berret and other city officials. The prince was the first to aligh Mayor James G. Berret and other city of-ficials. The prince was the first to aligh-from the special train, and he did so un-attended. He was quickly joined by Lora Lyons, the Duke of Newcastie, General Bruce and the others, and went forward to meet General Cass, Mayor James G. Ber-ret and others in the receiving party.

Gen. Cass expressed the pleasure the administration felt upon greeting the royal representative of Great Britain, and the prince responded with a few graceful acknowledgments. There was much signifi-cance in the meeting of these two gentle-men, despite the disparity of their ages. The elder had been born before the treaty of peace in 1783, and was consequently born a British subject, according to the British constitution. Gen. Cass had also been present at the coronation of the prince's illustrious mother, Queen Victoria.

After the interchanges the prince took President Buchanan's open carriage with Secretary Cass, the Duke of Newcastle and Lord Lyons. The rest of the retinue followed in the carriages of Secretaries Cass, Thompson, Cobb, Toucey and of Lord Lyons. Upon arriving at the White House the prince was introduced to Presi-

plover. He proved himself to be an excellent shot. From Chicago the party went to St. Louis, Cincinnati and Harrisburg, and came from the latter place, where only a night was spent, to Washington.

to Georgetown. Happily the British invasion of 1860 was of a pleasanter character than that of 1814. The former enemy had sent her first-born son as a hostage of amily, of peace and of fidelity. Addressing her "good fisiend the President" Open.

amity, or peace and of identy. Addressing her "good friend, the President," Queen Victoria thus wrote:

"I send you my oldest boy. One of these days. Providence permitting, he will be King of England. He comes to have a look at your country, to pick up a little information about you are also to have a look at your country. ation about you and to let you know that we desire to live on the best terms with you. We are placed in a very difficult posi-tion. All the great commercial powers are the oppressed of all nations, and so we have to stand up for liberal principles, and at the same time keep on good terms with the other powers. We recognize in the United States another great power, likewise free and happily far removed from the influence of despotic governments. We like to know that we have your moral aid; physically we can take care of ourselves. Then we trade a great deal together, and that is another bond to knit us together in

Not Bored With Formalities.

That was what the prince's visit meant, and so it was taken, apparently, by President Buchanan, who received his royal guest with just sufficient ceremony to show that the importance of his visit was fully recognized. The young man was not bored with formalities or annoyed with set

The prince, during his stay at the White followed in the carriages of Secretaries Cass, Thompson, Cobb. Toucey and of Lord Lyons. Upon arriving at the White House the prince was introduced to President Buchanan by Secretary Cass.

President Buchanan so o just within the door and welcomed his youthful guest. The meeting between the two was extremely cordial. There were a few words of greeting, to which the prince warmly responded, and then the President led the way to the blue room, where Miss Harriet Lane, his



VICTORIA IN HER CORONATION ROBES.

niece, now Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson of right, and the President sat directly opthis city, and Mrs. Ellis of Alabama, a niece of the late Vice President King, were

An Historic Picture.

The accompanying illustration, which shows the prince and his party during their visit to Washington, was reproduced from a photograph made by Stalee from the original picture taken by Brady. The latter was a very large one. Like :til of Brady's photographs, it was remarkable for the likenesses it perpetuated, and the presentment of the present king in his youthful days is regarded as one of the nost striking and characteristic pictures of him ever taken.

him ever taken.

The young man in the center of the group who stands with his hands crossed before him resting upon the head of his walking stick and holding a high hat my the index finger of his left hand was the Prince of Wales. The portly, bearded gentleman standing at his left hand and slightly behind him was the Duke of Newcastle. behind him was the Duke of Newcastle. The three gentlemen seated were Dr. Ackland, Lord St. Germains and Gen. Bruce, the two latter being nearest the prince.

At the latter's right was Lord Hinchenbrooke, his schoolmate and intimate friend. Next, upon the latter's right, was Lord Next, upon the latter's right, was Lord Lyons, the British minister. Next was Mr. Elliott, son of Lord St. Germains, and the next two were Capt. Grey and Major, after-yard Sir Christopher Teesdale, whose hands were closed upon his slight walking stick. They were the equerries of the prince. Next to Major Teesdale at the extreme left of the picture and standing behind Dr. Ackland was Gen. Sir Fenwick Williams, the hero of the siege of the Turkish city of Mars, where he held in check so long and against such overwhelming odds the Russian hosts under Mouravieff. Major Tecsdale was Gen. Williams' aid during that perilous period. The gentleman standing at the extreme right of the group with his "Blondin's rope is a quarter of a mile long and 200 feet above the river, which roars and rushes along below with the most frightful noise. He had gone about half way, when h's foot slipped and he fell, but sitting on the rope. It took him some members of the British legation, whose identity cannot be established at this re-

> To the graciousness of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson The Star is indebted for the indi-

posite, with the Duke of Newcastle on his

prince and his party were received by Mr. Walters, the architect, and Capt Franklin, the chief engineer of government works. The building was explored and the unfinished dome commented on. Afterward the patent office was visited. At noon President Buchanan gave a reception in the prince's honor at the White House in the cast room. There was a big crowd, but the prince was so tired that the reception was closed in half an hour. His dress was the subject of remark, as he wore a blue coat and gray trousers. He merely bowed in response to the salutations of the callers, In the evening, at 6 o'clock, there was a

diplomatic dinner given by the President, at which all the diplomatic corps and the 200 or 300 people of distinction for the dou-ble purpose of meeting the prince without formality and witnessing a display of fire-works given in his honor in the White Lot. The display exceeded anything of the sort ever before seen in this country. The set pieces included designs called, "God Save Queen Victoria," "Welcome, Renfrew," "Welcome, Alfred Edward," and a combination of American and English archive. tion of American and English symbols and mottoes, with figures of Columbia and Britannia and the coats of arms of the respective countries. Rain somewhat inter-fered with the program, but it was much enjoyed. The guests were amused by the pleasant raillery at the prince's expense, because Miss Lane, earlier in the day, had beaten him rolling tenpins in the gymna-sium connected with Miss Smith's institute.

The popular verdict on the prince's ap-pearance was favorable. He was evidently genuinely modest and unassuming. His distinguishing characteristic was gentlemanliness, a word which expresses many good qualities.

Some of the Youth's Traits. The good opinion of the young man

which the public so quickly secured was even more emphatically entertained by those who were thrown into more inti-

acteristics. This was shown when he went with Miss Lane and others to the gymnasium at the girls' school mentioned above to play ten pins. Noticing the rings hang-



The Queen as a Young Widow.

ing pendent from the ceiling he swung himself across the apartment hand over hand, and then laughed joyously when Lord Hinchenbrooke attempted to follow suit and

bunch of beautiful flowers. After accepting them she prettily passed them to the prince, remarking that they were intended for him, but he raised his hands in protest, and sturdily disclaimed any such compli-These are but slight recitals of incidents

urrounding the prince's visit to the United ently clearheaded and equipped with a very pronounced share of practical common sense. Probably he entertains today the same ideas regarding the great republic he then visited as his illustrious mother showed in her letter to her "good friend," the President. Probably he realizes that, while Anglomania is a social rather than a substantial part of American feeling, just as Anglophobia is confined to the few across the channel, there is a deep, if quiescent, and yet certain and potential sentiment in the states that appreciates and realizes that the advance of civilization, of progress in all that means the world's betterment, depends admost wholly upon the moral com-munion of the Anglo-Saxon powers that are individually represented by the constitu-tional King of England and the constitutional President of the United States.

The Visit to Mount Vernon. Mount Vernon was visited Friday. President Buchanan, the prince, Lord Lyons and Miss Lane rode together to the arsenal, where the government steamer, the Harriet Lane, was awaiting. About forty-five per-sons embarked, including several cabinet officers, and Mesdames Gwin, Slidell, Ellis, Ledyard, Riggs and others. It was a beau-tiful day. Mrs. George W. Riggs, vice regent of the Mount Vernon Association, was the chaperon. At Mount Vernon Mr. Riggs met the party on behalf of the trustees. It was a historic occasion. After carefully inspecting the house, the prince stood reverently in the room in which Washington died, and then proceeded to the vault.

Before that humble tomb, the prince, the President and all the previve tead upone. President and all the party stood uncovered. It was immensely suggestive to realize that the great grandson of George III was standing bareheaded in reverential awe before the dust of Washington. The Marine Band, concealed by a neighboring thicket, began playing a dirge. Retiring a few paces, the prince and President and their party sliently contemplated the sarophagus.

Ere he left the prince, at the request of

the Mt. Vernon Association, planted a young horse chestnut tree. The journey up the river was a gay one. The Harriet Lane steamed but slowly, and

after dinner was eaten the deck was clea ed

and there was dancing to the music of the Marine Band. The prince led off with Miss Thursday morning, October 4, was devoted to a visit to the Capitol, where the prince and his party were received by the capitol where the prince and his party were received by the capitol was a capitol where the prince and his party were received by the capitol was a as they had been earlier in the day, and the party proceeded at once to the residence of Lord Lyons, where a superb dinner was given. Lord Lyons sat in the center of the left side of the table with Miss Lane and the prince on either side, and opposite to him was President Buchanan, with Secretaries

Cass and Thompson at his right and left. Features of the Departure.

Next morning, Saturday, October 6, the prince and his suite, accompanied by Secretaries Cass and Floyd, Attorney but several ladies succeeded in shaking General Black and Augustus Schell of New York, embarked on the Harriet Lane and went to Aquia creek, where a special train was taken to Richmond. The leave-taking between the prince and the President, and members of the cabinet were present. At 90 clock Miss Lane gave a card reception to 200 or 300 people of distinction for the double purpose of meeting the prince without been of such short duration, and cordial, formally and witnessing a display of firetoo, were the good wishes exchanged be-tween all the members of the royal party and the representatives of the administra-tion, who assembled to hid them farewell. Among the most cherished possessions at the British embassy is a plaster bust of the present king made during his visit here in 1860. Upon the base at the back is carved "G. J. Inness, 1860." The history of the bust, which is a most striking presentment of King Edward, as he then was, is unknown. For many years it stood, bleak and scarcely 2,374 British, 223 Americans, 366 Germans, 118 French, 105 Spanish and 163 Jews. The many years it stood, bleak and scarcely recognizable in features, on the top of a lot of shelves in the ante-room of the business part of the embassy. A couple of years ago Mr. William Radford, who is an Just beyond the post office is one of the most densely populated parts of the world. amateur artist of high ability, determined to ascertain the identity of the bust, so he washed it. When it was discovered to be a bust of the Prince of Wales it was im-There are 150,000 people living and doing business there on an area smaller than a 160-acre farm. There are more than a thousand to the acre or 250 to a village lot. mediately given the place of prominence it now occupies in the embassy.

Victoria in Her Coronation Robes. Another highly prized work of art at the British embassy occupies a commanding be He valked across without further accident, and the prince left the place. I
saw him while talking with a party and he
smiled often. His face is beautiful when he
smiled often. His man full determine to the fright of
the made is manual his face is beautiful when he
smiled often. His man full wis centrate to the grid often. His man full wis centrate is immediately to t spot on the wall above the mantel in Lord

PHASES OF LIFE ON THE ISLAND

Victoria is One of the Leading Ports of the World.

HOW IT IS GOVERNED

(Copyright, 1901, by Frank G. Carpenter.) Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. HONG KONG, December 13, 1900.

Hong Kong is the little Chinese giant of John Bull's colonial creations. If Uncle Sam can do as well with the Philippines he will have the greatest empire of the far east, and will control the trade of the western Pacific. This rocky little island is so small that you can walk around it in a day. It is only eleven miles long and on the average about three miles wide. When John Bull got it it was so barren that weeds would not grow upon it. It was infested by pirates, and its only inhabitants were a few fishermen, who lived in huts on the shores. The Chinese laughed as they gave it away. This was less than sixty years ago. Now Hong Kong is one of the chief ports of the world. The British empire has only three which surpass it. Eight million tons of shipping enter its harbor every year, and its annual trade amounts to two hundred and fifty million gold dollars. Fifty thou-sand Chinese vessels visit it every twelve months, and it has great steamers con-necting it with North America, Australia and Europe and all parts of the Pacific and Indian oceans. You may count fifty ocean steamers at anchor at one time in its harbor, and it is perhaps the busiest port of the world.

Just now there is a big German steamer at the docks loading for Eu-rope. One of the French mail has just left for Saigon and Singapore, on its way to for Salgon and Singapore, on its way to Marseilles, and a P. and O., carrying the English mails, left today for Shanghai. Hong Kong has five lines of steamers connecting it with Vancouver, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco, and it will soon have one to San Diego. There are many ships which go regularly from here to Manila, and two lines which visit Manila on their way to Australia. The fare to Manila is \$30 gold; to San Francisco \$200 and to is \$30, gold; to San Francisco, \$200, and to Europe, \$300 and upward.

The City of Victoria.

The world knows this port as Hong Kong, and you frequently see mention of the city of Hong Kong. There is no such thing. Hong Kong is merely the name of the Hong Kong is merely the name of the island and colony; the name of the city and port is Victoria. It was so named when the land was taken over by the English in 1843 in honor of Queen Victoria, who granted the charter. Victoria is a beautiful city and a curlous one. If you will imagine mountains, 1,800 feet high, rising upward at an table of the control of the con angle of about forty-five degrees from a hill-locked harbor, you will have an idea of failed.

The prince danced gracefully, and was, withal, gallant. The day of his visit to Mount Vernon, while escorting Miss Lane far it is solidly built. Beyond are scattered residences of the well-to-do English clear residences of the peak. Running up through residences of the weil-to-do English Clear to the top of the peak. Running up through the houses and extending to the great hotel on the peak you see two black iron tracks. These belong to the Peak tramway, which carries passengers up and down every few moments during the day.

Big Buildings.

wall out the water and the mountain has been cut down to fill in and form a foundation for magnificent buildings. The central of Indo-China and the Imperial Bank of China. part of the city would do credit to London or New York. There is not a finer bank building in the world, I venture, than that of the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank. The Hong Kong Club cost \$350,000 and the Hong Kong Hotel would be a big hotel anywhere Back of these buildings are many fine residences. They rise out of the trees along streets which are so shaded that you is worth \$170, and one of the chief of the

UP THE MOUNTAIN BEHIND HONG KONG.

can climb the hills and keep out of the rays

The population of Hong Kong is about

250,000, of whom less than 5,000 are whites,

the remainder being Chinese. There are 3,269 Europeans and Americans, not count-

ing the Portuguese, 2,263 Portuguese, 1,348 East Indians and 272 Eurasians. There are

Chinese quarter is down near the water, al-

English business sections, and you find Chinese merchants and factories everywhere.

They are Chinese and as busy Chinese as you will find anywhere in Asia. They do

everything under the sun. Some of them have large stores. Some have rice facto-

ries. Some are silversmiths, others are bankers, and there are laborers of every

sort, both women and men.

though a great part of it surrounds

of the sun.

dock stocks sells at a premium of 545 per cent. The insurance stocks are all

high, several of them being quoted at three times their face value. There is a Luzon

Sugar Company on the list and half a dezen steamship companies. The cigar

stocks are all above par, and it is the same

full column of the Hong Kong Press, show-

How Hong Kong is Governed.

I have spent some time in learning about

the government of Hong Kong. The colony

is as well managed as any in the British

empire. Life and property are safe, and

this notwithstanding there are less than

5,000 white people here and about 240,000

Chinese, including some of the roughest

elements of this part of the world.

The head of the colonial government is

Sir Henry A. Blake, former'y governor of Jamaica. He was appointed by the queen

three years ago, and will remain here during her pleasure. He receives a salary f \$2,000 per annum, and has his house rent

ing that there is a great deal of business.

with many other stocks. The list takes a

England's Profitable Investment in

Hong Kong.

Hong Kong.

Hong Kong.

Shoulders with a basket fastened to each end of it and the baskets are filled with bricks or stones. She carries from fifty to a hundred pounds at a load, and her wages are ten cents a day.

It makes one feel like a king to travel about Hong Kong. You get so much for your money. I am hauled about in jinrikshas for 2½ cents a trip and for 10 cents I can have a man pulling me through rissnas for 2½ cents a trip and for 10 cents I can have a man pulling me through the streets for an hour. I am frequently carried about in a chair on the bare shoulders of two big Chinese. The regular charge is about 5 cents gold for fifteen minutes, but by the law the charge is 25 cents for three hours, and you can have a chair all day for \$1. The men want more when they pull up the steen hills, and the generous Hong. up the steep hills, and the generous Hong Kong residents sometimes add 2½ cents for good measure. There is a regular charge for boat trips in the harbor and the coolies on the street work for 2½ cents an hour, or 17 cents of our money a day.

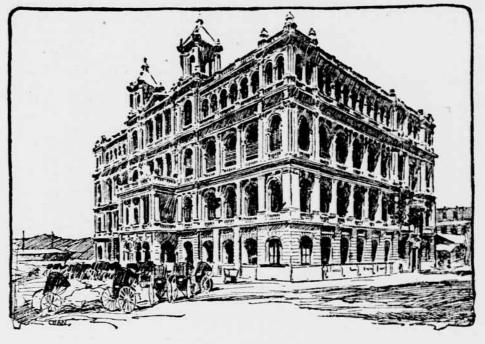
Factories and Cheap Labor. Hong Kong is fast becoming a manufacturing center, and its condition in this regard is an example of what might be done in the Philippines with Chinese immigration. Ordinary labor in China costs from 3 to 10 cents a day, and skilled labor ranges from 18 to 22 cents per day. The wages are higher than this at Hong Kong, but still low enough to make a good margin for manufacturing. There are already three large sugar refineries here. They use the raw sugar from the Philippines and refine it for the markets of the far east. There is a big rope factory, which consumes a quantity of Philippine hemp.

A WEALTHY COLONY girls. I see long processions of this kind going all day long from the boats up the mcuntains. Every woman has a pole on her shoulders with a basket fastened to each here are bad characters, and Hong Kong has as bold thieves as any part of the world. In our country the criminal classes are careful to keep away from the court rooms. The other day two Chinese thieves entered the chief hall of justice in Victoria while the court was in session. One of them had a ladder, which he placed under the clock. He held it there while the other climbed up and took the clock off the wall. One of the policemen asked the men what they were doing. They replied: "Wanchee they were doing. They replied: "Wanchee makee fix." The policemen thought they had been ordered to take the clock away for repairs, and did not object. Since then neither clock nor Chinese have been found. This is the next thing to stealing a red-hot stove, a thing that I doubt not the Chinese could do, if they knew the virtue of asbes-

tos gloves. The courts of Hong Kong have their own codes of procedure. They have regular terms of sitting, their fees are all fixed by law, and they are, I am told, reasonable.

The Finances of the Colony.

Hong Kong is a free port and the government has to raise its revenues chiefly by stamps and by taxing its citizens. There are stamps upon everything. You pay \$50 on every contract; \$2 on every deed and \$25 in stamps if you make your will. Every bank check has its 2-cent stamp, and the bank must pay I per cent per annum on the average amount of its bank note circulation. Bonds of all kinds pay 10 per cent taxes, and every broker's note pays 50 cents. Auctioneers are charged consumes a quantity of Philippine hemp. \$300 a year for their licenses, billiard tables and there are ice factories, cement works, must pay \$50 each, and every pawnbroker



HONG KONG CLUB HOUSE, COST \$350,000,

glass factories, match factories and several engineering works. A paper mill fitted would do business. eral engineering works. A paper mill fitted ou, with the best of English machinery is works. They also do considerable boat building, furniture making and glass blow-

A Town of Stock Companies.

Hong Kong is one of the financial centers of the far east. It has half a dozen banks, all of which have large capital. The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank has a paid up capital of \$10,000,000 and a reserve of \$12,-000,000. It has about \$80,000,000 of deposits and its stock is quoted at 314 per cent premium. This bank has recently established branches in the Philippine Islands, and is The business end of Victoria is at the doing an extensive business there. Another States, and more particularly to its capital city. He showed himself then to be emicial from the sea. Great stone docks Australia and China, and others are the Bank of China and Japan, the National Bank of China, the Agra Bank, the Bank

Victoria has its chamber of commerce or stock exchange where the local shares are bought and sold. I see that many of the stecks are worth several times their face value. The tramway stock is 70 per cent above par. The Hong Kong hotel shares of a face value of \$50 sell for \$118. The

In addition to this the government gets something out of monopolies. It receives \$15,000 a month from its opium farms and less sums from other factories. With all this it is easily able to meet its expenses. Its revenues are about \$3,000,000 silver every year and its expenditures are considerably less. Its debt is less than \$2,000,000, and it pays an interest rate of only 31/2 per cent.

Hong Kong Money.

And what kind of money do they use in this English colony? Pounds, shillings and pence? No. They use the silver dollar, which is worth just as much as the value of the silver it contains. Many of the dollars are made in Mexico and many of those in circulation have been plugged and sweated until they are worth less than par. Nearly every dollar that you get at the bank has a black mark stamped upon it guaranteeing its circulation by the last man who passed it. If you want clean Mexican, that is new dollars, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank will charge you per cent extra for them. All kinds of Hong Kong money are at a discount in Shanghal. Even the bank notes of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank are taken at

discount by the Shanghai branch of this same bank if presented at Shanghal.

There is a great deal of speculation in money. The silver dollar ranges in value from 43 to 50 cents gold, and it bobs up and down, according to the rise and fall of silver Some Chinese merchants deal in silver in bulk, taking everything by weight. Their unit is the tael, containing one and one-third ounces avoirdupols and worth about 70 cents. Their copper coin is the cash of which it takes more than a thousand to make one of our dollars. Hong Kong has a mint, where it now makes dollars and half dollars of its own. It has also subsidiary coins imported from England; the most beautiful of these is the -cent piece, a little disc of silver worth 21/2 cents in gold.

Some Queer Postal Methods. Hong Kong is the center of the British

postal service for China. The post office is on Queens road in the very center of the city. There are mall boxes at the corners of the streets and collections and deliveries are regularly made. There are private mail boxes in the office, which are rented for \$10 a year in advance. Every box holder has to provide himself with two stout bags marked on both sides with his name in English and Chinese. These bags are for the coolles, who are sent after the mail. Each coolle must have his master's bag and also a ticket of wood or metal bearing his master's name in English and Chinese. Without this ticket he cannot get the mail. The local postage rates are equal to I cent of our money per half ounce. The chief officials in the post office are English, although the Chinese are the captiers and handle the money. are the cashiers and handle the money. This is so in the banks, the Chinese clerks being the best accountants.

The Soldiers of Hong Kong.

Hol.; Kong is defended by a garrison of British soldiers. The city and Island has, in ordinary times, about 4,000 men, and more now on account of the war. There are three companies of garrison artillery, a corps of engineers and a battalion of infantry. There is also a volunteer corps, consisting of a battery of light field artillery, three machine gun companies, an infantry company, an engineer company and a band. The approaches to the harbor are well fortified, the batteries consisting of well constructed earthworks armed with the latest of breech-loading guns. The colony is an important naval station, Hong Kong being the headquarters of the China squadron.

In the harbor are magnificent dry docks. n which not only English, but American and other men-of-war are laid up for repairs. The rates for such work on foreign vessels is exorbitantly high, the expense often running into the hundreds of thouands of dollars.

A City of Amusements and Clubs. The foreigners live well in this part of the

world. Many of them make a deal of money and all spend a great deal. Victoria is a town of clubs. There is a cricket club. a foot ball club, a polo clu, a golf club, a hocky club, a rifle club and a yachting club. The Portuguese have their association, the The Portuguese have their association, the Germans have a club and the English have clubs of every kind. Even the ladies have clubs. They have their tennis courts and pavilions, in which they periodically go to carve up their neighbors. Hong Kong has its annual races, its regattas, its athletic exhibitions and its swimming matches. It

exhibitions and its swimming matches. It has an amateur dramatic club, which gives regular performances in the city hall, and it has two large Chinese theaters.

It has big hotels, one of which has 150 rooms. It has gas and electric lights. It has good waterworks. It has churches, colleges and schools. It has three daily newspapers published in Chinese it gets. daily papers published in Chinese. It gets its cables daily from all parts of the world. and it is on the whole as live and as up-to-date a colony as can be found on the Light-ning Express of Modern Progress, which is pushing its way through the dead civilizations of the far east.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Avoiding the Rush.

From the Smart Set.

Politician-"Tell me the best way to get